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Background for Today's News

Portugal, A Western Ally

PORTUGAL, tucked into the far corner of southwestern Europe, is playing an important role today in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the defense of Europe against communism. Our Portuguese ally is assuming a number of vital tasks in the NATO defense system.

The Portuguese navy has the job of helping to patrol the southern Atlantic Ocean against enemy attack. The navy also is looked upon as one of the guardians of the Mediterranean Sea's narrow western passageway—the Strait of Gibraltar.

While contributing naval power to NATO, Portugal also keeps her army ready to help protect western Europe in fighting on land if necessary. The country is also counted on to make her air and naval bases available to the west in event of a war. Our military planners look upon the bases as a valuable link in the world-circling defense chain that the 14 NATO nations are building.

Portugal's standing armed forces are small, but efforts are being made to strengthen them. Portugal is strongly anti-communist and appears to accept willingly her growing share of the NATO defense burden.

THE LAND. The homeland of Portugal, 35,413 square miles in area, is about the size of the state of Indiana. The Azores, islands in the Atlantic Ocean 800 miles west of Portugal, and the Madeira Islands, over 500 miles to the southwest, are considered a part of Portugal proper.

The mainland is about 360 miles long and 140 miles wide. On the north and east, the land frontiers are with Spain. The western and southern boundaries front on the Atlantic Ocean.

Mountains rise above rich valleys in a good part of the Portuguese mainland. A number of rivers cross the country from Spain to empty into the Atlantic. Among the rivers is the Tagus, the mouth of which gives Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, one of Europe's finest harbors.

Climate is mostly temperate, but in some places the mountains cut the valleys off from the cool winds of the Atlantic. Here the summers are very hot.

POSSESSIONS. Portugal has colonies in both Asia and Africa, includ-

ing Angola (Portuguese West Africa) and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The present colonial holdings take up an area more than 20 times larger than that of the homeland. Their populations total about 10 million. In general, the colonies are agricultural regions. Gold, coal, and graphite are found in Mozambique.

RESOURCES. Portugal itself has important deposits of minerals. They include wolfram, coal, iron ore, copper, manganese, iron pyrites, lead, and tin. Uranium deposits have been reported, and it is thought that other mineral resources may exist. Huge forests of cork trees, that often grow on very poor land, are a highly valuable asset.

PEOPLE. The homeland population of Portugal is about 8,700,000. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

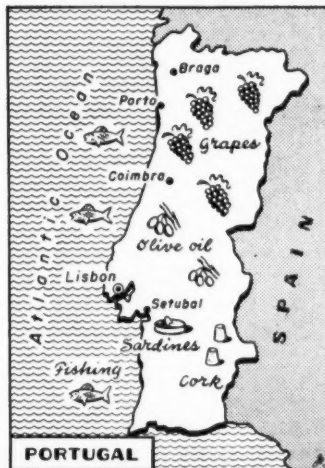
Many of the Portuguese are very poor and use ancient methods for their work. In the city of Lisbon, women carry baskets of fish or flowers atop their heads. Fishermen use boats like those built by Phoenician sailors hundreds of years ago. One geographer has commented that "no other European country shows so many people engaged in industry on a level so primitive."

Elementary education for all young people is compulsory, but very few students are able to go on to high school and college.

GOVERNMENT. Portugal has an elected president and a legislature, the National Assembly. There is a special sort of corporate assembly which deals with economic and social matters. It is made up primarily of representatives of big business and other economic groups.

Real power in the country is held by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Although he is usually ranked as a dictator, Salazar is given credit for keeping his country politically and economically stable. The premier is strongly anti-communist.

AGRICULTURE. The climate is very favorable for the growing of grapes. These are made into Port and Madeira wines, the country's best known products. Fruit-growing is important. Portugal usually ranks third in the world as a producer of olives and olive oil.



GRAPES, olive oil, cork, and sardines are among Portugal's leading products

Wheat is the main grain crop, but not enough is grown to meet the country's needs. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised. From the forests, farm workers get large amounts of cork. The sea provides fish, especially sardines, for home and for export.

INDUSTRY. The packing of sardines and olives and the processing of resin and turpentine are important industries. Portugal also turns out cotton, wool, silk, and linen textiles. Finely patterned lace, usually made by hand in workers' homes, is world famous. Porcelain tiles also are well known.

In general, manufacturing plays a small part in the life of the country. The country is seriously short of modern factory machinery. A program of modernization has been under way since the end of World War II, but progress has been slow.

TRADE. Most of Portugal's trade is with her colonies, and with Great Britain and the United States. Chief Portuguese exports are cork, wine, sardines, and textiles. Portugal's biggest imports are wheat, flour, machinery, ships, iron, steel, and cotton.

TRANSPORT. Portugal is one of Europe's leading air centers and has been so since before World War II, when American flying boats began New York-Lisbon service. Lisbon is, in fact, one of the crossroads for international air traffic. Portugal has some railway lines and highways, but these land-travel routes are poor by American standards.

HISTORY. Portugal was a part of Spain until 1143 when an independent Portuguese monarchy was established. Later, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the country set out on a highly successful course of empire building. At one time, Portugal ruled about half the world as it was then known to Europeans. Later, a great part of the empire was lost to England and Holland. Brazil won independence by revolt in the 1820's. Portugal never thereafter regained her place as a great world power.

The monarchy was abolished in 1911, and a republican constitution was adopted. Portugal was for many years a close ally of Britain and joined Britain in World War I against Germany. Portuguese troops fought both in Africa and on the western European front. A revolution in 1926 resulted in the establishment of a military dictatorship. Salazar became active in the government in 1928 as finance minister. In 1932 he established his power as premier. Since that time, he has held control of the country with apparently little difficulty.

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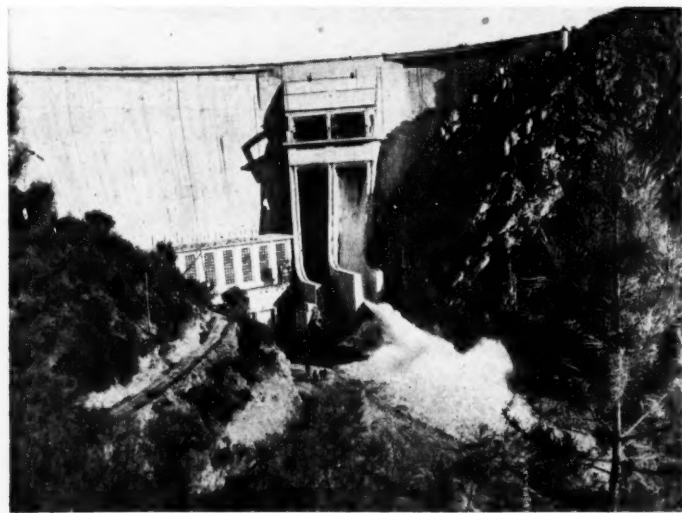
World War II. Dec 3—4

Youth Forum. Mar 10—7

Yugoslavia. Oct 29—8; Nov 12—4; Nov

26—1; Dec 10—5; Apr 21—1

Zarubin, Georgi M. June 23—4



THE ZEZERE DAM, 90 miles north of Lisbon, is part of Portugal's electric-power development program, designed to provide electricity for homes and factories